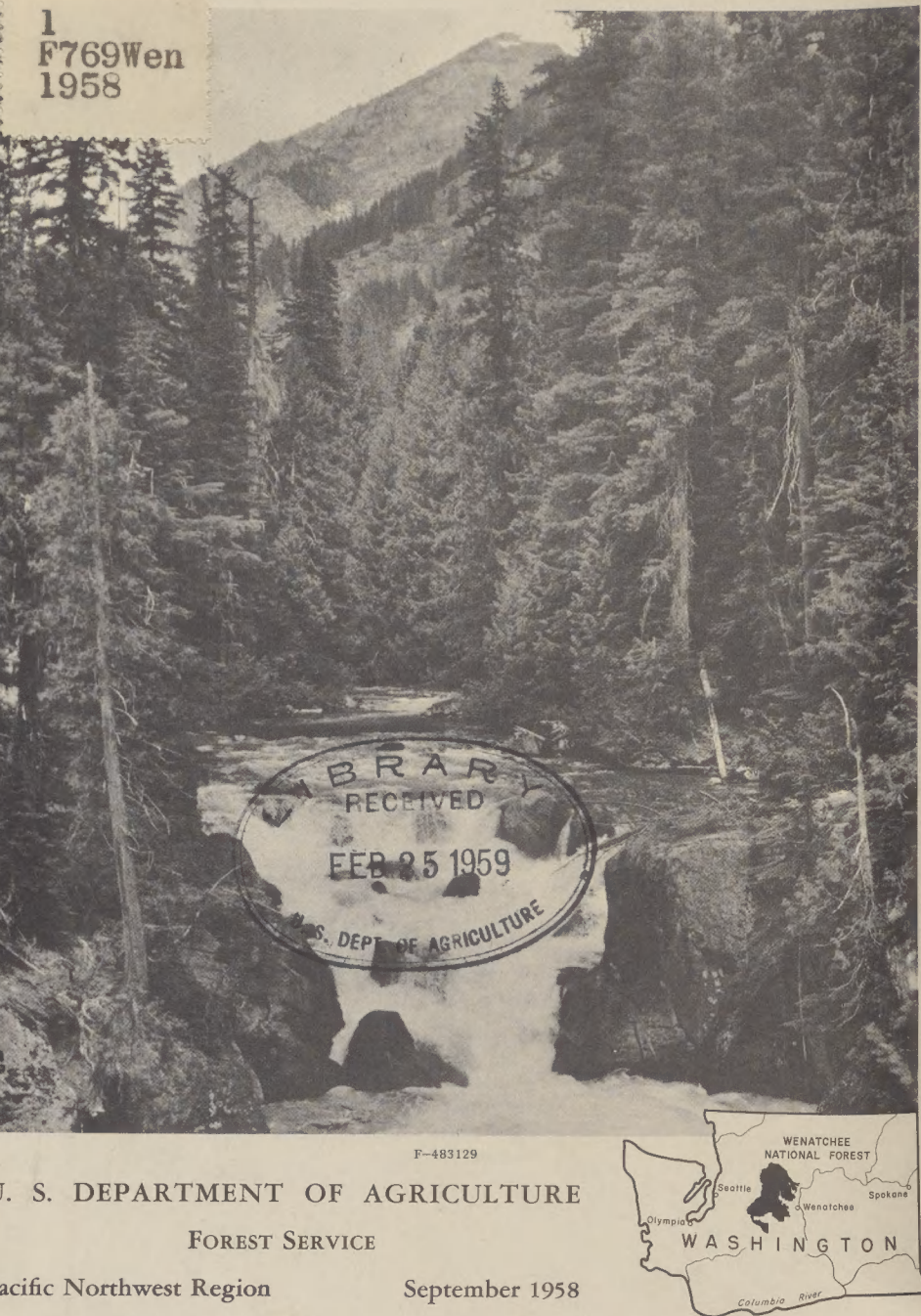


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WENATCHEE

National Forest



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Pacific Northwest Region
September 1958

WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST is located very near the geographic center of the State of Washington and extends from the summit of the Cascades eastward to the Columbia River Basin and from the Stehekin Valley on the north southward to Ellensburg. Within this forested area of over 2 million acres, many features of interest and beauty attract visitors and local people alike. We welcome you to the forest and hope that your visit is enjoyable.

The word "Wenatchee," the name taken by a famous Indian chief, has a number of varying definitions. To the Yakima Indian, it signifies "boiling water" and could well apply to the commotion created by the Wenatchee River as it flows into the Columbia. In the language of other tribes, Wenatchee means "good place," and in still another tribal language the word means "great opening out of the mountains."

Many other places on the Wenatchee Forest bear names of Indian origin. Often the Indian names fully describe the landmarks that bear those names. For example, the Entiat River was originally called Entiaqua, which means "grassy water" and undoubtedly refers to the meadowlands along the river bank. Napequa River flows from a glacier and is milky during the warm weather. It was so named because Napequa means "white, or muddy water." In the Chinook language Tumwater means "rough water" and well describes the Wenatchee River as it passes through Tumwater Canyon. Squilchuck, another Chinook name, stands for "brown or muddy water." Salmon La Sac, a tributary of the Cle Elum River, was named by the early French trappers. In those days the Indians caught salmon in a net or basket when the fish jumped the falls, and so it became known as Salmon la Sac meaning "salmon in a basket." Many other names suggest a colorful early history.

President Cleveland originally established this forested area as a part of the Washington Forest Reserve in February 1897. The Wenatchee National Forest, with approximately its present boundaries, was established February 1, 1908. The city of Wenatchee, now the forest headquarters, was first settled in 1888. Over the years there have been only minor changes in forest boundaries. The Tanicum area west of Ellensburg was added from the old Rainier Forest. In 1954 the Lake Chelan District, a part of the former Chelan National Forest, was transferred to the Wenatchee for administration because the Chelan District and its problems are closely associated with the rest of the Wenatchee National Forest.

The Wenatchee Forest can be reached by several major highways. US Highway 2, passing east and west over Stevens Pass, is the route used by winter sports enthusiasts. Stevens Pass is one of the key winter sports areas in the Northwest. Another east-west route through the forest is US Highway 10 over Snoqualmie Pass. This cross-state route between Seattle and Yakima skirts the edge of Lake Keechelus and passes close to the popular Lake Kachess recreation area. A north-south route, US Highway 97, has a new section over Swauk Pass replacing the old, crooked Blewett Pass route. This new road skirts the eastern edge of the forest along the Columbia River and the southern edge of Lake Chelan.

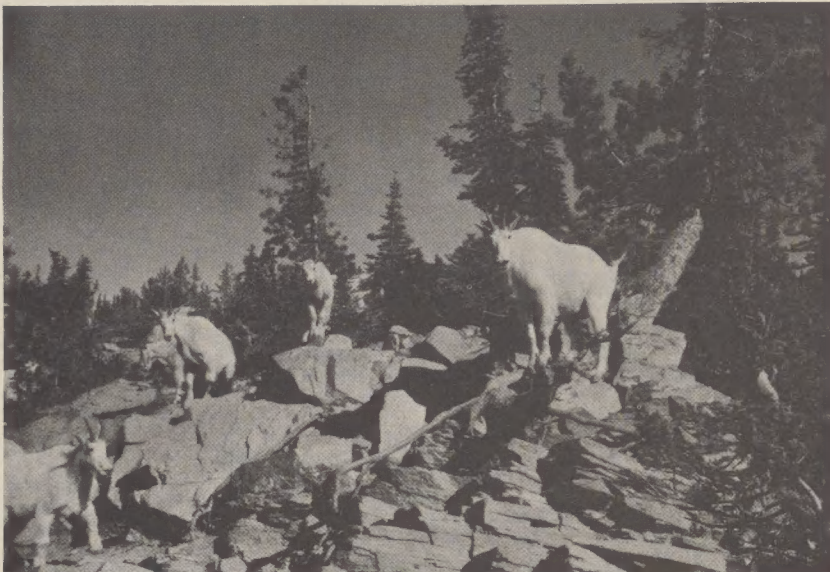
Besides these major highways, hundreds of miles of forest roads lead the recreationist to many other forest attractions.

In the rugged back country a trail system reaches some of the most spectacular mountain country in America. One of the trails is the Cascade Crest Trail extending from the Canadian border south to the Columbia River. The section

[1]



Deer depend on the forest for summer forage, and some stay yearlong. State game laws apply on all national-forest land. (Photos by Paul Bergman.)



The sure-footed mountain goat spends his time on high crags and in inaccessible places.



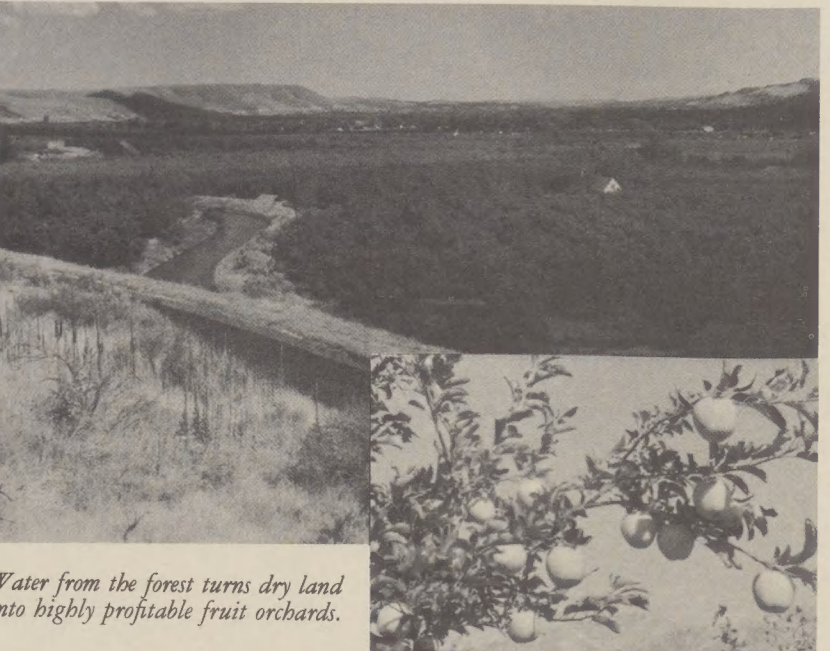
Many fishermen go to the high mountain lakes or streams for this form of recreation.



Many forest camps are provided along streams or lakes for the enjoyment of more and more people.



Stevens Pass is a popular winter sports area. Beginner or expert will find the type of slope suited to his needs.



Water from the forest turns dry land into highly profitable fruit orchards.

Recreation and Wildlife

An estimated 350,000 visitors come to the Wenatchee National Forest every year to enjoy the numerous free forest camps along streams and lakeshores and to take advantage of the many other recreational opportunities, including hunting, picnicking, hiking, fishing, skiing, boating, and mountaineering. Parts of the forest are very popular with big-game hunters who come from all parts of Washington to hunt the numerous mule deer and elk. Bands of the beautiful but rare mountain goats range along the Cascade Summit and roam among the rocky crags and on the glaciers. In summer they are frequently seen by hikers on Nason Ridge and at Alpine Lookout. In winter it is sometimes possible to see them along the shore of Lake Chelan or in the Tumwater Canyon. Trout fishing is excellent in numerous lakes and streams and an ever-increasing number of people visit the forest each year to enjoy this sport.

State game laws apply on the national forests as they do on other lands, and the Washington State Game Commission has jurisdiction over the harvest of fish and game. The habitat in which the game lives and flourishes is managed by national-forest personnel.

Within the Wenatchee National Forest lies a portion of the Glacier Peak Limited Area. It contains some of the most spectacular scenery in the Nation. It is especially attractive for horseback parties and individuals who enjoy strenuous hikes in rugged alpine country. This Limited Area is being considered for classification as a permanent wilderness area—free of roads, logging, summer homes, or resort facilities. It is especially attractive to naturalists, photographers, and mountaineering groups. The Cascade Crest Trail goes through this wonderful alpine area. A trip here is recommended for those who enjoy mountain scenery.

Certain rivers in the Wenatchee are important spawning beds for migratory salmon and steelhead. Two large fish hatcheries operated by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are in the forest, and the State Game Commission maintains a station at Twin lakes as part of its hatchery operations.

Numerous summer home tracts have been developed and are well scattered throughout the forest. These sites are laid out in groups. Permits are issued to individuals who then can build and maintain a cabin in the forest for the enjoyment of their families and friends.

Some years ago the Bureau of Reclamation developed a series of large reservoirs on the upper Yakima River. As a result, we now have Lake Keechelus, Lake Cle Elum, and Lake Kachess. They have become very popular camping, boating, fishing, and picnic areas. Mountain climbing is another type of recreation, which the forest offers. Mount Stuart and numerous other rocky crags along

[3]

Forage for Livestock and Big Game

Through its forage production the Wenatchee Forest makes another contribution to the economy of north central Washington. Open timberlands, meadows, and grasslands produce choice forage plants for domestic livestock and big game. Cattle and sheep are grazed under permit on the forest range each year. This summer range is important to the yearlong operation of nearby livestock producers. Careful management of the range is necessary to insure the maximum production of forage and to prevent the movement of soil. It is important that the number of livestock be kept in balance with the forage produced, and careful studies are made by forest technicians to establish both correct numbers and beginning and closing dates of use of the range. Range fences and water developments have been constructed and reseeded projects undertaken cooperatively by the permittees and the Forest Service to maintain and improve conditions of the forest range. The deer, elk, and mountain goat herds depend on the forest for summer forage, and some deer and elk stay on the forest all year. The mountain goats also graze yearlong on forest land. Forest officers work closely with the Washington State Game Commission in an effort to keep game population in balance with the food available and yet maintain an adequate herd to satisfy the demand for hunting, a preferred sport for many people within this State.

Be Careful With Fire

Protecting the forest from fire continues to be one of the most important activities of the Forest Service. The majority of fires that occur in this forest are caused by lightning, and in some years our crews are called upon to suppress as many as 200 widely scattered fires, many in remote areas. Each summer, lookouts and forest guards are mobilized and trained primarily for fire protection. In recent years increasing use has been made of smokejumpers who drop from the sky quickly on back country fires not easily reached by ground travel. These smokejumpers are given intensive training in preparation for their season's work. Their fast action on fires has saved many millions of feet of timber from being destroyed each year. Numerous old burns throughout the forest are grim reminders of the ever-present danger of fire.

Although the number of man-caused fires is not great, they are all avoidable. During your visit to the forest, you can help by observing a few simple but important rules:

1. Do not smoke while traveling, whether by auto, foot, or horseback, except while on a paved or surfaced highway.
2. Use your car as a trash can. If smoking away from your car, sit down in a safe spot. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil.
3. Carry a shovel, an ax, and a water bucket in each auto or with each pack-string when making a trip to the forest.
4. Before building a campfire, select a spot in an opening, clear an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil, and build your fire in the center. Keep it small. Be especially careful when strong winds or east winds occur. East winds are dry winds during the summer.
5. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes. Completely extinguish it with dirt and water.

[5]

of this trail on the Wenatchee starts on the north at Rainy Pass, leaving the Wenatchee at Dutch Miller Gap on the south. This trail in particular (and some of the others, too) winds over and around great jagged peaks, through grassy and colorful mountain meadows, alongside sparkling lakes, and past great glaciers—an interesting and inspiring experience for travelers afoot or on horses. The Stehekin Valley and upper Lake Chelan are unique in that they are only reached by boat or seaplane. Some 20 miles of isolated road follows the Stehekin River, but cars must be taken up the lake to it by barge.

Multiple Use of Forest Resources

All national-forest land is managed under the multiple-use principle. This simply means that all the major uses of the land are coordinated. A combination of uses is usually possible on the same area. The Forest Service recognizes soil and water as the basic forest resources upon which all other uses depend. Other principal resources are timber, recreation, forage, and wildlife.

Water

An adequate supply of pure, clean water is priceless and one of the most important products of the Wenatchee National Forest. Water from the forest supplies part or all the domestic needs for Leavenworth, Ellensburg, and other small communities. Some 200,000 acres of rich crop and orchard lands are irrigated by water from the forest. The Wenatchee contributes to the flow of the mighty Columbia River, furnishing water for irrigation, power, and industry. An adequate cover of vegetation helps to keep the soil in place and sufficiently porous to allow rain and snow to soak through this protective layer and seep down to where it becomes stored in underground reservoirs. Water stored in this manner is gradually released through cool springs and streams in an even flow. Removal of this plant cover by fire or other misuse of the land, exposes the earth to the destructive power of wind and water. As a result, there is soil movement that we call erosion, and the precious top soil is lost to all future use. For this reason proper care of the soil and its plant cover is carefully considered in connection with every use of the forest.

Timber

The annual timber harvest on this forest is extremely important to many communities. The Government logs no timber itself. Instead, Government timber is purchased at auction sales through competitive bidding by companies whose sawmills are located in or adjacent to the forest. The successful bidder contracts to cut and remove the trees so as to leave the forest and soil in the best possible condition. Trained foresters lay out the sales and supervise the timber cutting operation. Occasionally timber is purchased by mill owners west of the Cascade Range, and logs are trucked or hauled by rail over the mountain passes. More and more small logs and the so-called "pulp species" such as hem-

[2]

Other Special Areas of Interest

Alpine Lakes Limited Area, so named because of the many small and beautiful lakes nestled among the peaks, is another area that must be traveled by trail. It includes parts of both the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee Forests and extends from the southern boundary of the Glacier Peak Limited Area in the vicinity of Cady Pass south to Snoqualmie Pass.

Lake Chelan—The geologists tell us that Lake Chelan was formed by glacial action during the ice age. It is 55 miles in length and the northern two-thirds of the lakeshore is accessible only by water. The mountains rise abruptly out of the lake and tower to 8,000 and 9,000 feet. Lake Chelan is popular with small boat owners. There are facilities at Chelan, Manson, Lucerne, and Stehekin where fuel and other boating supplies can be secured. The Forest Service has developed a number of small campgrounds on the lakeshore, which are accessible only by boat and are there for your enjoyment. Caution: Strong winds are common on the lake and the water can be extremely rough. Owners of small boats are warned to watch the weather and get off the lake when strong winds occur.

Stevens Pass, one of the key winter sports areas in the West, is located at the summit of the Cascades on US Highway 2 at an elevation of 4,051 feet. The area is 85 miles from Seattle and 65 miles from Wenatchee. The State Highway Department operates snow removal equipment during the winter and keeps the highway open at all times. The location and its protection from the wind and the type of snow make Stevens Pass winter sports area equally attractive to both beginners and experts. Concessions at the Pass include ski tows, skiing supplies, and meals. Volunteer ski patrol members are on duty whenever skiing is in progress and are ready to aid in case of injury.

The Lake Wenatchee area is especially popular for summer homes and organization camps. On the south shore the Campfire Girls maintain an organization camp where over a thousand girls camp on the forest every summer. The Wenatchee Y. M. C. A. maintains a similar camp nearby on private land. This beautiful mountain lake, approximately 5 miles long, is easily reached over State Highway 15C. Always cool and pleasant during the hottest part of the summer, the lake is enjoyed by increasing numbers of people each year.

Domke Lake—Although only about a mile and a half from the shore of Lake Chelan, Domke Lake is well hidden from the casual tourist. It has the best in mountain scenery and lake fishing. The lake is accessible by trail from Lucerne or by pontoon aircraft.

Trapper Lake is another spectacular mountain lake with excellent fishing. It is seen only by the more venturesome. Skillful pilots can land on the lake and take off by means of pontoon aircraft.

Leavenworth Winter Sports Area is the site of the annual ski jumping event sponsored each year by the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club. The best skiers and jumpers in the United States and Canada participate. A new jumping trestle, built in 1956, is reported to be one of the best in the Nation.

[4]

6. If possible, put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning. Then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest telephone. The operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
7. Read and observe the directions on all fire posters.

Take Care of Your Forest

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse. Do not scatter straw.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted. Dispose of refuse properly. Wash clothing at a distance from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Preserve forest signs. They are posted for your information.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

Administration

The Wenatchee National Forest is administered by a Forest Supervisor and his staff, with headquarters at Wenatchee, Wash. The forest is divided into seven ranger districts, each administered by a district ranger. Ranger headquarters are located at Chelan, Ardenvoir, Cashmere, Leavenworth, Lake Wenatchee, Ellensburg, and Cle Elum. Yearlong professional foresters and other employees assist the ranger with timber sales, forest protection, maintenance of improvements, including roads, trails, telephone lines, campgrounds, and many other tasks, which are part of the Forest Service job of coordinating land management.

Rangers and forest officers will be glad to help in making your visit to the forest enjoyable.

Improved Forest Camps

- Baker Creek*—On Blewett Pass Highway US 97, 1 mile north of Liberty Guard Station, 18 miles northeast of Cle Elum. Elevation 2,600 feet. Tables (3), fireplaces (2), creek water.
- Beehive Spring*—Off US 2, on Liberty-Beehive Road, 12 miles southwest of Wenatchee and 3 miles off Squilchuck County Road. Elevation 3,500 feet. Tables (3), fireplaces (2), spring water.
- Beverly*—On North Fork Teanaway River Forest Road, 9 miles east of Cle Elum on US 97, then 22 miles north. Elevation 3,400 feet. Tables (5), fireplaces (2), creek water.
- Box Canyon*—Off US 10 on Lake Kachess, 6 miles off US 10 and 27 miles northwest of Cle Elum. Elevation 2,250. Tables (50), fireplaces (30), lake water. Trailer space. Boat launching, hunting, and fishing.
- Bridge Creek*—On Icicle River Forest Road, 9 miles west of Leavenworth. Elevation 1,600 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), creek water.

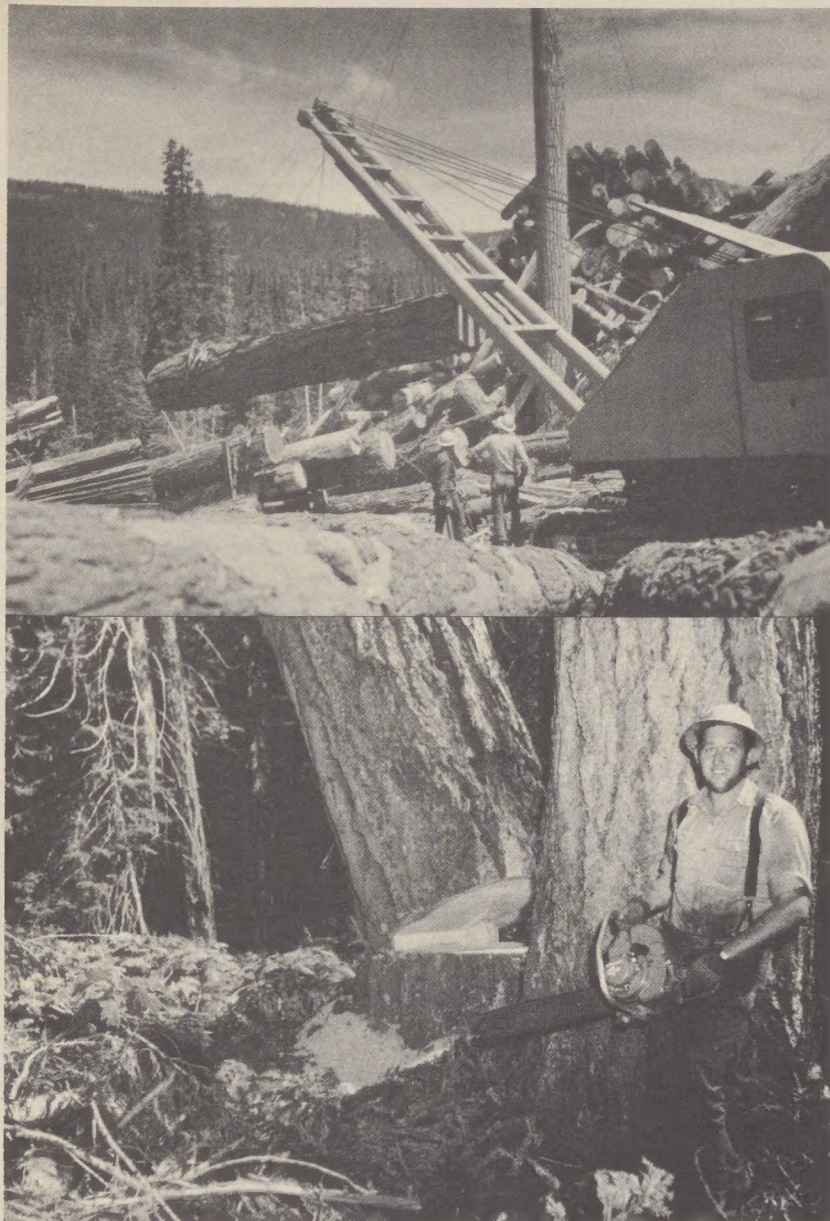
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- Spruce Grove*—On Entiat River Road, 35 miles northwest of Entiat. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 2,600 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), creek water.
- Staffing Creek*—On North Fork Teanaway River Forest Road, 29 miles northwest of Cle Elum. Fishing, hunting. Supplies Cle Elum. Elevation 2,800 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (5), creek water.
- Stevens Pass*—On Stevens Pass Highway US 2, 61 miles northwest of Wenatchee, 71 miles southeast of Everett. On Cascade Crest Trail and base for trips to back country. Supplies Stevens Pass Resort. Hunting, fishing, huckleberries, winter sports. Elevation 4,061 feet. Tables (15), fireplaces (10), stream water.
- Swauk*—On US Highway 97, 28 miles north and west of Ellensburg. Picnic area with community kitchen. Supplies 4 miles. Play area, winter sports, scenic trail. Community picnicking. Elevation 2,800 feet. Tables (78), fireplaces (8), piped water.
- Tanum*—On Tanicum Creek Road, 17 miles west of Ellensburg. Community kitchen. Picnicking. No trailers. Elevation 2,200 feet. Tables (16), fireplaces (6), creek water.
- Three Creek*—On Entiat River Road, 36 miles northwest of Entiat. Fishing and hunting. Elevation 2,650 feet. Tables (2), fireplace (1), creek water.
- Tumwater*—On US Highway 2, 11 miles northwest of Leavenworth, 36 miles northwest of Wenatchee. Community kitchen. Play area. Supplies 5 miles. Hunting, fishing, picnicking. Elevation 1,800 feet. Tables (24), fireplaces (15), spring water.
- White River Falls*—On White River Forest Road, 30 miles northwest of Leavenworth. Hunting, fishing. Base camp for back country and Cascade Crest Trail. Elevation 2,200 feet. Tables (2), stream water.

Forest Camps in the Lake Chelan Area

- Big Creek*—On Lake Chelan, 28 miles northwest of Chelan City. Accessible only by boat. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (1), fireplaces (2), shelter (1), spring water.
- Bridge Creek*—On Stehekin River County Road, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City by boat or plane, then 16 miles by fair road. Elevation 2,175 feet. Tables (7), fireplaces (7), trail shelter (1), stream water.
- Company Creek Bridge*—Off US 97, on Stehekin River Road, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City by boat, then 5 miles by fair county road. Elevation 1,200 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), stream water. Hunting, fishing. (Taxi service from Stehekin.)
- Corral Creek*—On Lake Chelan, 29 miles northwest of Chelan City. Reached only by boat only. Fishing, boating, hunting. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), lake water.
- Dolly Varden*—Upper Stehekin River, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City by boat or plane to Stehekin, 14 miles of fair road from Stehekin. Fishing, hunting. (Taxi service from Stehekin.) Elevation 1,800 feet. Tables (2), stream water.
- Domke Lake*—On Domke Lake, 40 miles northwest of Chelan City. Reached only by plane or boat from Lucerne. Boats at Stuart Resort. Hunting, fishing, boating. Elevation 2,213 feet. Tables (2), lake water.

[9]



Timber is one of the important forest resources so vital to many communities. The two major species are ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir.



Lookouts on high mountain peaks watch for the first sign of smoke. Be careful with every fire.



Sheep graze on high mountain ranges in summer.

Back Meadow—On Tanicum Road, 23 miles west of Ellensburg (dirt road). Hunting, fishing. Base for pack trips to Lost Lake and Manastash Lake. Elevation 4,800 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (4), creek water.

Chatter Creek—On Icicle River Forest Road, 17 miles west of Leavenworth. Dirt road 14 miles. Community kitchen. Picnicking, hunting, fishing, camping. No trailer space. Elevation 2,000 feet. Tables (21), fireplaces (11), stream water.

Chiwaukum Creek—Side road off US 2, above Chiwaukum Creek. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 1,850 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (3), stream water.

Cottonwood—End of Entiat Forest Road, 39 miles northwest of Entiat. Base camp for trips to back country. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 3,000 feet. Tables (17), fireplaces (17), creek water.

Crystal Springs—On Yakima River, 1/4 mile off US Highway 10, 21 miles northwest of Cle Elum. Community kitchen. Fishing, camping. Elevation 2,500 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (5), river water.

DeRoux Creek—On North Fork Teanaway River Forest Road, 30 miles north of Cle Elum. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 3,800 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), creek water.

Fox Creek—On Entiat River Road, 27 miles northwest Entiat. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 2,000 feet. Tables (14), fireplaces (7), creek water.

Glacier View—On south side of Lake Wenatchee Forest Road, 50 miles north of Wenatchee. 4 miles of dirt road. No trailers. Hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, scenery. Elevation 1,870 feet. Tables (9), fireplaces (6), stream water.

Goose Creek—On Chiwawa River Road 20 miles north of Leavenworth. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 2,200 feet. Tables (2), stream water.

Grasshopper Meadows—White River Forest Road, 36 miles north of Leavenworth. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 2,100 feet. Tables (4), stream water.

Grouse Creek—On Chiwawa River Road, 26 miles northwest of Leavenworth. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 2,300 feet. Tables (5), fireplaces (5), stream water.

Johnny Creek—On Icicle River Forest Road, 12 miles west of Leavenworth, dirt road 7 miles. Base for trips to back country. Picnicking, hunting, fishing. No trailer space. Elevation 1,700 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), stream water.

Kachesi—On Lake Kachess, 5 miles off US Highway 10, 26 miles northwest of Cle Elum. Fishing, hunting, boating. Elevation 2,250 feet. Tables (33), fireplaces (22), piped water.

Lake Creek—On Little Wenatchee Forest Road via Lake Wenatchee, 40 miles northwest of Leavenworth, 15 miles Forest Road. Base camp for trips to Cascade Crest Trail and back country. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 2,400 feet. Tables (8), fireplaces (8), stream water.

Lake Creek Camp—On Entiat River Road, 29 miles northwest of Entiat. Fishing and hunting. Elevation 2,100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (3), creek water.

Lake Wenatchee—Off State Highway 15, at Ranger Station on Lake Wenatchee Road (N. side), 50 miles northwest of Wenatchee. Hunting, fishing, boating. Elevation 2,000 feet. Tables (10), fireplaces (6), spring water.

Lake Wenatchee Picnic Area—At Lake Wenatchee Shore, below ranger station. Fishing, boating. Elevation 1,850 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (1), lake water.

Little Wenatchee Ford—End of Little Wenatchee Road. Hunting, fishing. Base for High Cascades and Cascade Crest Trail. Telephone. Elevation 2,500 feet. Tables (4), stream water.

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Graham Harbor—On Lake Chelan, 31 miles northwest of Chelan City. Accessible by boat only. Trail shelter (1). Fishing, boating. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), lake or stream water.

Grouse Mountain—39 miles northwest of Chelan City on road from Twenty-five mile Creek to Entiat River. Hunting. Elevation 5,000 feet. Tables (4), spring water.

Handy Spring—35 miles northwest of Chelan City on road from Twenty-five mile Creek to Entiat River. Hunting. Elevation 6,400 feet. Table (1), fireplace (1), spring water.

Harbory—On Donke Lake, 40 miles northwest of Chelan City. Reached only by seaplane or by trail 2 miles from Lucerne. Boats available at Stuart Resort. Fishing, hunting. Elevation 2,213 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water.

High Bridge—Upper Stehekin River, 53 miles by boat or plane to Stehekin northwest of Chelan City, then 11 miles of fair road from Stehekin. 1 trail shelter. Hunting, fishing, hiking. (Taxi service from Stehekin.) Elevation 1,700 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water.

Holden—At mining town of Holden, 52 miles northwest of Chelan. To Lucerne by boat. Bus service from Lucerne to Holden. Fishing, hunting, hiking. Elevation 3,270 feet. Tables (3), fireplace (1), spring water. Departure point for trips into high country.

Junior Point—34 miles northwest of Chelan. On road from Twenty-five mile Creek to Entiat River. Hunting. Elevation 6,600 feet. Tables (5), fireplaces (3), spring water.

Lucerne—On Lake Chelan, reached only by boat or seaplane, 41 miles northwest of Chelan. Telephone adjacent. Hunting, fishing, boating. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), lake water.

Mitchell Creek—On Lake Chelan, reached only by boat or plane, 16 miles northwest of Chelan City. Community kitchen. Hunting, fishing, boating. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), lake water.

Prine Creek—On Lake Chelan. Reached only by boat or plane, 35 miles northwest of Chelan. Fishing, hunting, boating. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (6), fireplaces (5), stream and piped water.

Rainbow Park—Stehekin River, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City. Reached by boat or plane to Stehekin, 3 miles by fair road. Hunting, fishing. (Taxi service from Stehekin.) Elevation 1,200 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water.

Ramona Park—On Twenty-five mile Creek Road, 24 miles northwest of Chelan City. Hunting, fishing. Elevation 2,100 feet. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), stream water.

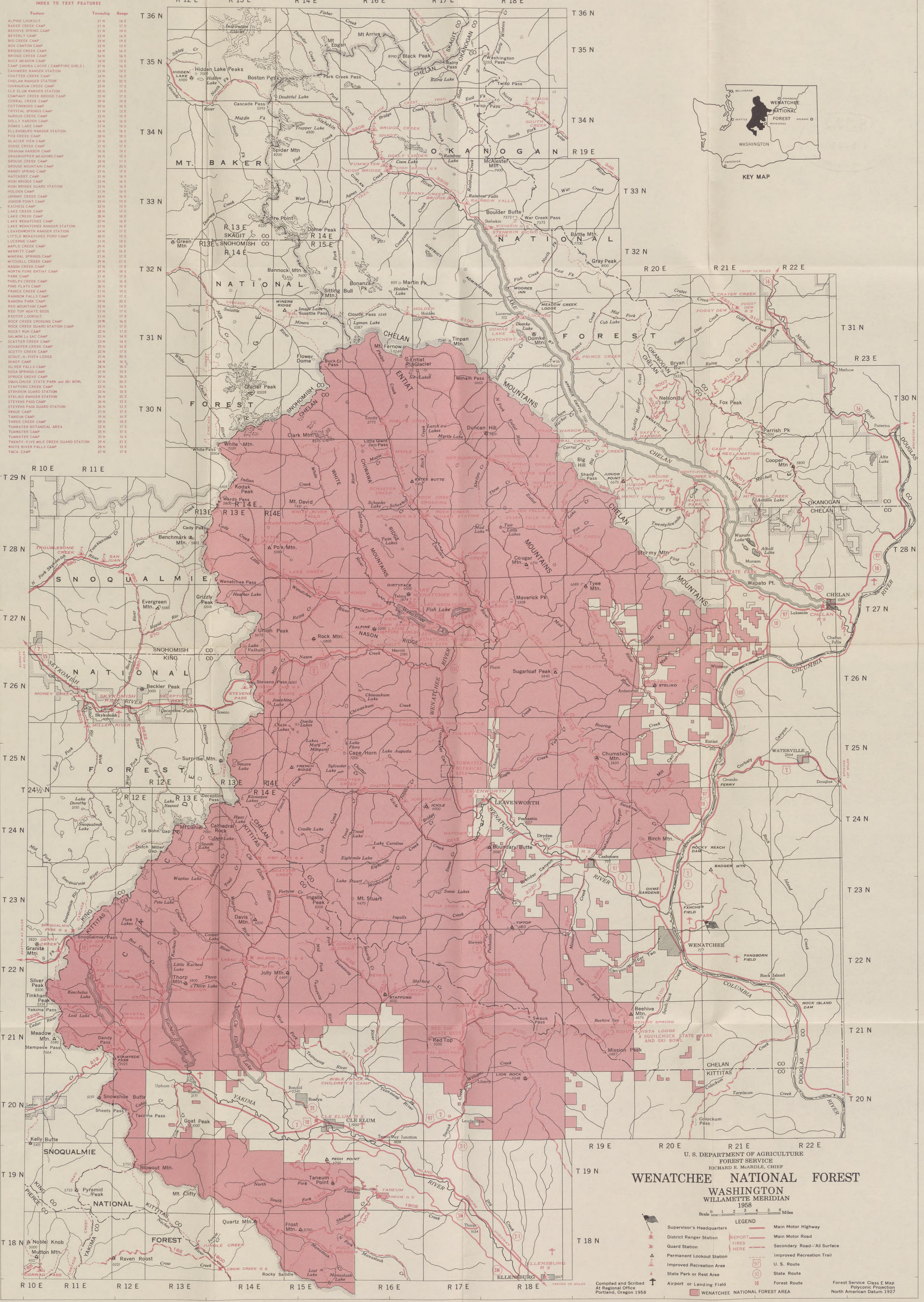
Shady—Off US 97 on Stehekin River, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City by boat or plane to Stehekin, 15 miles by fair road from Stehekin. Hunting, fishing. (Taxi service from Stehekin.) Elevation 1,900 feet. Table (1), fireplace (1), stream water.

Stehekin Picnic Area—At Stehekin on Lake Chelan, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City by boat or plane. Telephone adjacent. Hunting, fishing, picnicking. Elevation 1,100 feet. Tables (4), fireplaces (2), stream and piped water.

Tumwater—On Upper Stehekin River, 53 miles northwest of Chelan City. To Stehekin by boat or plane. 13 miles fair road. Hunting, fishing. (Taxi service from Stehekin.) Elevation 1,725 feet. Tables (4), stream water.

[10]

Feature	Township	Range
ALPINE LOOKOUT	27 N	16 E
BAKER CREEK CAMP	21 N	17 E
BEEHIVE SPRING CAMP	21 N	19 E
BEVERLY CAMP	22 N	16 E
BIG CREEK CAMP	29 N	19 E
BOX CANYON CAMP	22 N	13 E
BRIDGE CREEK CAMP	21 N	19 E
BRIDGE CREEK CAMP	24 N	16 E
BUCK MEADOW CAMP	18 N	15 E
CAMP JANICA LACHE (CAMPFIRE GIRLS)	27 N	16 E
CASHMERE RANGER STATION	23 N	19 E
CHATTER CREEK CAMP	24 N	16 E
CHILAN RANGER STATION	27 N	22 E
CHINAIKUM CREEK CAMP	25 N	17 E
CLIE ELUM RANGER STATION	20 N	15 E
COMPANY CREEK BRIDGE CAMP	33 N	12 E
CORRAL CREEK CAMP	29 N	19 E
COTTONWOOD CAMP	29 N	18 E
CRYSTAL SPRINGS CAMP	21 N	12 E
DOROUX CREEK CAMP	22 N	15 E
DOLLY YARDEN CAMP	24 N	16 E
DOMKE LAKE CAMP	31 N	18 E
ELLENBURG RANGER STATION	18 N	18 E
FOX CREEK CAMP	28 N	19 E
GLACIER VIEW CAMP	27 N	16 E
GOOSE CREEK CAMP	27 N	17 E
GRANIAN HARBOR CAMP	28 N	19 E
GRASSHOPPER MEADOWS CAMP	28 N	15 E
GRASSHOPPER MEADOWS CAMP	28 N	17 E
GRASSHOPPER MOUNTAIN CAMP	29 N	20 E
HANDY SPRING CAMP	29 N	19 E
HATCHERY CAMP	31 N	18 E
HIGH BRIDGE CAMP	33 N	16 E
HIGH BRIDGE GUARD STATION	33 N	16 E
HOLDEN CAMP	31 N	18 E
JOHNNY CREEK CAMP	24 N	16 E
JUNIOR POINT CAMP	29 N	19 E
KACHES CAMP	22 N	13 E
LAKE CREEK CAMP	28 N	15 E
LAKE CREEK CAMP	28 N	18 E
LAKE WENATCHEE CAMP	27 N	16 E
LAKE WENATCHEE RANGER STATION	27 N	16 E
LEAVENWORTH RANGER STATION	24 N	17 E
LITTLE WENATCHEE FORD CAMP	28 N	13 E
LUCERNE CAMP	31 N	18 E
MAPLE CREEK CAMP	29 N	16 E
MERRITT CAMP	27 N	16 E
MINERAL SPRINGS CAMP	21 N	17 E
MITCHELL CREEK CAMP	29 N	21 E
NASON CREEK CAMP	27 N	17 E
NORTH FORK ENTIAH CAMP	29 N	18 E
PARK CAMP	21 N	17 E
PELPH'S CREEK CAMP	28 N	16 E
PINE PLATS CAMP	26 N	19 E
PRINCE CREEK CAMP	21 N	19 E
RAINBOW FALLS CAMP	33 N	17 E
RAMONA PARK CAMP	29 N	20 E
RED MOUNTAIN CAMP	22 N	14 E
RED TOP AGATE BEDS	21 N	17 E
RECTOR LOOKOUT	21 N	17 E
ROCK CREEK CROSSING CAMP	29 N	16 E
ROCK CREEK GUARD STATION CAMP	28 N	17 E
ROCKY RUM CAMP	22 N	14 E
SALMON L. SAC CAMP	22 N	14 E
SCATTER CREEK CAMP	23 N	14 E
SCHAFER CREEK CAMP	29 N	16 E
SCOTTY CREEK CAMP	22 N	17 E
SCOUT-A-VISTA LODGE	21 N	20 E
SHADY CAMP	24 N	16 E
SILVER FALLS CAMP	28 N	18 E
SODA SPRINGS CAMP	29 N	15 E
SPRIGUE GROVE CAMP	29 N	18 E
SQUILCHUCK STATE PARK and SKI BOWL	21 N	20 E
STAFFORD CREEK CAMP	22 N	18 E
STEHEKIN GUARD STATION	26 N	20 E
STELIKO RANGER STATION	26 N	13 E
STEVENS PASS CAMP	26 N	13 E
STEVENS PASS GUARD STATION	26 N	13 E
SWAUK CAMP	21 N	17 E
TANEUM CAMP	19 N	16 E
THREE CREEK CAMP	29 N	18 E
TUNWATER BOTANICAL AREA	23 N	17 E
TUNWATER CAMP	26 N	17 E
TUNWATER CAMP	33 N	16 E
TUNWATER CAMP	33 N	16 E
WHITE RIVER FALLS CAMP	29 N	21 E
YAKA CAMP	27 N	17 E



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RICHARD E. MARDLE, CHIEF
WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
WASHINGTON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1968

- Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
- LEGEND**
- Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard Station
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Improved Recreation Area
 - State Park or Rest Area
 - Airport or Landing Field
 - WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST AREA
 - Main Motor Highway
 - Main Motor Road
 - Secondary Road--All Surface
 - Improved Recreation Trail
 - U. S. Route
 - State Route
 - Forest Route

Compiled and Scribed
At Regional Office
Portland, Oregon 1958

Forest Service Class E Map
Polyconic Projection
North American Datum 1927